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Of the naval ports, Brest had the greatest number of accounts open and the highest value. The others ranked as follows : L'Orient, Cherbourg, Rochefort, and Toulon. At the last of these ports, by a curious coincidence, no sailors had any accounts open.

Of the commercial ports, Nantes had the greatest number of accounts open, and the highest value. The rest ranked as follows : Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, and La Rochelle.

The towns in which the greatest number of new accounts were opened in 1836 ranked thus :—

Lyons	2539	Lille	1343
Bordeaux	2031	Versailles	1264
Nantes	1774	Metz	1160
Marseilles	1523	Strasburg	1112
Rouen	1431	Mulhausen	1056

The report concludes with a congratulatory view of the state and prospects of savings' banks throughout the country.

Statistics of the Parish of Ramsbottom, near Bury, in Lancashire.

By P. M. M'DOUALL, Esq.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, 24th August, 1838.]*

THE following statements were drawn up in one of the best districts of Lancashire, by Mr. M'Douall, who states his belief that the greater part of that county will shew a similar result.

The number of cottagers examined was 309 ; of which the furniture was good in 294 cases, and in 5 it was bad. In 137 instances there was one bed-room, and in 172 there were two.

The following table exhibits the number of persons in each family, distinguishing those who occupied one or two bed-rooms.

Number of Individuals in each Family.	Occupying one Bedroom.		Occupying two Bedrooms.	
	Families.	Individuals.	Families.	Individuals.
1	..	..	..	4
2	9	18	4	8
3	14	42	14	42
4	21	84	15	60
5	24	120	24	120
6	25	150	25	150
7	24	168	16	112
8	5	40	25	200
9	5	45	17	153
10	4	40	11	110
11	3	33	6	66
12	2	24	4	48
13	1	13	4	52
14	..	..	7	98
Total .	137	777	172	1,223

* This paper completes the account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section at the late Meeting of the British Association, the remaining papers having been already published in the Journal, Nos. 5 to 7.

The total number of families therefore was 309, consisting of 2000 individuals, or nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ members to a family. Among the families occupying only one bed-room, the average number of members was nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ to each, but it will be seen that 20 contained from 8 to 13 each.

The number of males was 968, of females 1032; 285 were married couples, of whom only 5 were without children, and 24 were widows. The number of lodgers was 83, of whom 50 were males, and 33 females. In 9 cottages there was no married couple, and in 9 there were 2 residing together; of the 2000 persons, 123, or 6·15 per cent., were above 50 years of age, viz., 81 above 50, 28 above 60, 11 above 70, and 3 above 80.

Wages.—The total number of persons of all ages receiving wages was 1134. Mr. M'Douall obtained the number of individuals in each family who were in the receipt of wages, with the number who were to be supported in each, and from these data has constructed the following table. The two columns of weekly receipts and proportion of money to each person supported is estimated in this manner: it was found that in one of the best factories in the district, the average sum paid weekly per head, taking all the hands indiscriminately, was 10s. Applying this average to the number of hands in each family receiving wages, the total receipts of each family may be found, and this sum divided by the number of persons to be supported, will shew the average sum applicable to the support of each individual.

TABLE OF WAGES.					
Number of Persons in each Family receiving Wages.	Number of Families.	Total Number of Persons receiving Wages.	Total Number of Persons to be Supported.	Total Estimated Weekly Receipts.	Average Estimated Proportion to each Person per week.
All, viz.,	5	13	65	£. s.	s. d.
1	51	51	200	32 10	10 0
2	50	100	248	25 10	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	45	135	257	50 0	4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	41	164	286	67 10	5 3
5	42	210	313	82 0	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	30	180	260	105 0	6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	14	98	157	90 0	6 11
8	7	56	73	49 0	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	5	45	64	28 0	7 8
10	3	30	38	22 10	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Not known.	8	Not known.	39	15 0	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
			
Total . .	309	1,134	2,000	567 0	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

Education.—The number who could read was 1319, or 66 per cent. of the whole number, and 531, or 26·5 per cent., could write. The number in each family who possessed this degree of instruction is shewn in the following table:—

TABLE OF EDUCATION.						
Number of Persons in each Family.	Able to Read.		Not able to Read.	Able to Write.		Not able to Write.
	Families.	Persons.		Families.	Persons.	
All.	77	461	..	2	14	..
1	26	26	73	86	86	419
2	54	108	180	62	124	266
3	32	96	105	29	87	109
4	35	140	98	27	108	95
5	25	125	59	6	30	10
6	17	102	50	4	24	17
7	14	98	28	3	21	7
8	7	56	7	1	8	1
9	4	36	9	1	9	5
10	6	60	12	2	20	15
11	1	11	10	..	..	..
None.	11	..	50	86	..	525
Total	309	1319	681	309	531	1469

Few of these persons read or write well—the majority are learners : but the table shews that education is progressing in Lancashire. The means of instruction in this parish are Sunday, day, and factory schools.

*An Approximate Statement of the present Extent and Value of the
Manufacture of Glass in the United Kingdom.*

No. 1.—Number of Men, Women, and Children employed in the Manufacture of Glass in the United Kingdom :—

I Crown Glass Manufacture	. .	1800
Bottle	, ,	. . 1840
Flint	, ,	. . 3490
Broad	, ,	. . 45
German Sheet Glass Manufacture		65
Plate	, ,	. . 1500

Total . . 8740 earning 450,000*l.* annually.

Average per head per annum, 51*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

N.B. Few Women are employed except in polishing Plate Glass.

No. 2.—Value created by Glass Manufactures in 1837 :—

		<i>£.</i>
By Crown Glass	. . . . .	299,226
Bottle	, ,	181,149
Flint	, ,	541,914
Broad	, ,	10,789
German Sheet Glass	. . . . .	13,884
Plate	, ,	91,870
Total	. . . . .	<u>1,138,832</u>